

# PAW

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,  
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*  
To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.  
With a log  
Batter his skull, or paunch him with a stake. *Shakefp.*  
Chiron attack'd Talthibus with such might,  
One pafs had paunch'd the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*  
PAUPER. *n. f.* [Latin.] A poor person; one who receives alms.  
PAUSE. *n. f.* [*pause*, Fr. *pause*, low Latin; *παυση*.]  
1. A stop; a place or time of intermission.  
Neither could we ever come to any *pause*, whereon to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 4.*  
Comes a fellow crying out for help,  
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,  
To execute upon him; this gentleman  
Steps in to Cassio, and intreats his *pause*. *Shakefp.*  
Some *pause* and respite only I require,  
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*  
The punishment must always be rigorously exacted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a true sorrow. *Locke.*  
Whilst those exalted to primeval light,  
Only perceive some little *pause* of joys  
In those great moments, when their god employs  
Their ministry. *Prior.*  
What *pause* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring  
The names of wife or great. *Prior.*  
Our discourse is not kept up in conversation, but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 133.*  
2. Suspense; doubt.  
Like a man to double business bound,  
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin,  
And both neglect. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.  
He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe. *Locke.*  
4. Place of suspending the voice marked in writing.  
5. A stop or intermission in music.  
To PAUSE. *v. n.*  
1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time.  
Tarry; *pause* a day or two,  
Before you hazard: for in chiding wrong  
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakefp.*  
Give me leave to read philosophy.  
And, while I *pause*, serve in your harmony: *Shakefp.*  
*Pausing* a while, thus to herself the mus'd. *Milton.*  
2. To deliberate.  
Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too.  
Other offenders we will *pause* upon. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
Solyman *pausing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be intreated. *Kneller.*  
3. To be intermitted.  
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,  
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Tickell.*  
PAUSER. *n. f.* [from *pause*.] He who pauses; he who deliberates.  
The expedition of my violent love  
Outruns the *pauser*, reason. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
PAW. *n. f.* [*pawen*, Welsh.]  
1. The foot of a beast of prey.  
One chose his ground,  
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both  
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The bee and serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his *paws*. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion. *L'Esrange.*  
Each claims possession,  
Both their *paws* are fastened on the prey. *Dryden.*  
2. Hand. In contempt.  
Be civil to the wretch imploring,  
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*  
To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.  
The fiery courser, when he hears from far,  
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight  
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryden.*  
Th' impatient courser pants in every vein,  
And *pawing*, seems to beat the distant plain,  
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,  
And ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*  
Once, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof, struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

# PAY

To PAW. *v. a.*  
1. To strike with a draught of the fore foot:  
His hot courser *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,  
And adverse legions stood the shock in vain. *Tickell.*  
2. To handle roughly.  
3. To fawn; to flatter.  
PAWN. *n. f.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.] Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.  
Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shakefp.*  
As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without use; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*  
He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howel.*  
Here's the very heart, and foul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, 'till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. The state of being pledged.  
Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,  
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shakefp.*  
Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown,  
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakefp.*  
3. A common man at cheif.  
PA'WED. *adj.* [from *pawn*.]  
1. Having paws.  
2. Broad footed.  
To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.  
I hold it cowardise  
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart  
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in sign of love. *Shakefp.*  
Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, 'till he hath *pawn'd* his horses. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
*Pawn* me to this your honour, she is his. *Shakefp.*  
I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shakefp.*  
Will you thus break your faith? —  
I *pawn'd* you none:  
I promis'd you redress. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,  
To save the innocent. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
If any thought annoys the gallant youth,  
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,  
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*  
She who before had mortgag'd her estate,  
And *pawn'd* the last remaining piece of plate.  
One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*  
PAWNBROKER. *n. f.* [*pawn* and *broker*.] One who lends money upon pledge.  
The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*. *Arbutnot.*  
To PAY. *v. a.* [*paiet*, Fr. *apagar*, Spanish; *pacare*, Lat.]  
1. To discharge a debt.  
You have done enough, and have perform'd  
A faint-like sorrow; and indeed *paid* down  
More penitence, than done trefpas. *Shakefp.*  
Your son has *paid* a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shakefp.*  
She does what she will, say what she will, take all, *pay* all. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The king and prince  
Then *paid* their off'rings in a sacred grove  
To Hercules. *Dryden.*  
An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay*. *2 Chronicles xxvii. 5.*  
I have peace offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows. *Proverbs vii. 14.*  
Have patience, and I will *pay* thee all. *Matthew vii. 26.*  
The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Pf. xxxvii. 21.*  
2. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money.  
3. To attoné; to make amends by suffering; with *for* before the cause of payment.  
If this prove true, they'll *pay for't*. *Shakefp.*  
Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire  
Rival'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,  
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,  
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roscommon.*  
Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often *pay for* their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastick forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*  
4. To beat.  
I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid*. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
Forty things more,  
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Johnson.*  
5. To reward; to recompence.  
She I love, or laughs at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
6. To give

# PEA

6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.  
Riches are got by confuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid for*. *Locke.*  
PAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.  
Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;  
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*. *Shakefp.*  
The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Esrange.*  
Money, instead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been transferr'd thither for the *pay* of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*  
Here only merit constant *pay* receives,  
Is left in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*  
PA'YABLE. *adj.* [*payable*, Fr. from *pay*.]  
1. Due; to be paid.  
The marriage-money, the prince's brought, was *payable* ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money *payable* to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*  
2. Such as there is power to pay.  
To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*  
PA'YDAY. *n. f.* [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.  
Labourers *pay* away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *payday*. *Locke.*  
PA'YER. *n. f.* [*paiet*, Fr. from *pay*.] One that pays.  
PA'YMASTER. *n. f.* [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.  
Howsoever they may bear fail for a time, yet are they so sure *paymasters* in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*  
If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaster*. *Taylor.*  
PA'YMENT. *n. f.* [from *pay*.]  
1. The act of paying.  
2. The discharge of debt or promise.  
Thy husband commits his body  
To painful labour both by sea and land,  
And craves no other tribute at thy hands  
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;  
Too little *payment* for so great a debt. *Shakefp.*  
Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envied the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*  
3. A reward.  
Give her an hundred marks.  
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll have more.  
An ordinary groom is for such *payment*. *Shakefp.*  
The wages that sin bargains with the finner, are life, pleasure and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment and destruction: he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its *payments* together. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Chastisement; found beating.  
To PAYSE. *v. n.* [Used by *Spenser* for *poise*.] To balance.  
Ne was it illand then, ne was it *pays'd*  
Amid the ocean waves, *Fairy Queen.*  
But was all desolate.  
PA'YSER. *n. f.* [for *poiser*.] One that weighs.  
To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *poizers* weigh it, a steward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*  
PEA. *n. f.* [*pisum*, Latin; *pyra*, Saxon; *pois*, French.]  
A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fitulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril.  
1. The species are sixteen: the greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an esculent husk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*  
PEACE. *n. f.* [*pax*, French; *pax*, Latin.]  
1. Respite from war.  
The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,  
Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms;  
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,  
And all the northern world lies hush'd in *peace*. *Addison.*  
No joys to him pacific scepters yield,  
War founds the trumpet, he rushes to the field,  
*Peace* courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain. *Johnson.*  
2. Quiet from suits or disturbances.  
The king gave judgment against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.*  
3. Rest from any commotion.  
4. Stillness from riots or tumults.  
Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that strikes again, *Shakespeare.*

# PEA

All assembled here in arms against God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places: *Shakespeare.*  
Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
5. Reconciliation of differences.  
Let him make *peace* with me. *Isaiah xxvii. 5.*  
6. A state not hostile.  
If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy persecute my soul. *Psalms vii. 4.*  
There be two false *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*  
7. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.  
Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!  
—*Peace* be with us, lest we be heavier! *Shakespeare.*  
*Peace* be unto thee, fearnot, thou shalt not die. *Judg. vi. 23.*  
The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans xv. 13.*  
Religion directs us rather to secure inward *peace* than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
8. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.  
'Twill out; — I *peace*!  
No, I will speak as liberal as the air. *Shakespeare.*  
In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very faulcily had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my *peace*. *Bacon.*  
She said; and held her *peace*: *Æneas* went  
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*  
PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding silence.  
*Peace!* fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Hark! *peace!*  
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,  
Which gives the stern't good night. *Shakespeare.*  
*Peace*, good reader do not weep;  
*Peace*, the lovers are asleep;  
They, sweet turtles, folded lie,  
In the last knot that love could tie.  
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,  
'Till this stormy night be gone;  
And th' eternal morrow dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn,  
And they waken with that light,  
Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*  
But *peace*, I must not quarrel with the will  
Of highest dispensation. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, *peace!*  
Said then th' omniscient word. *Milton.*  
I prythee *peace!*  
Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*  
PEACE-OFFERING. *n. f.* [*peace* and *offer*.] Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.  
A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish. *Lev. iii. 1.*  
PEA'CEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace*.]  
1. Free from war; free from tumult.  
The most *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company. *Shakespeare.*  
The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the supreme power in parliament. *Swift.*  
2. Quiet; undisturbed.  
The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and *peaceable* continuance of the subject. *Spenser.*  
Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* shelf,  
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee;  
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself;  
Then why should I answer; since first I must read thee. *Prior.*  
3. Not violent; not bloody.  
The Chaldeans flattered both *Cæsar* and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.  
These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Genesis xxxiv. 21.*  
PEA'CEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *peaceable*.] Quietness; disposition to peace.  
Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and *peaceableness*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
PEA'CEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable*.]  
1. Without war; without tumult.  
To his crown, she him restor'd,  
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,  
And after will'd it should to her remain,  
Who *peaceably* the same long time did wield. *Pope.*  
The balance of power was provided for, else Pültratus could never have governed so *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*  
2. Without